

THE JERUSALEM
BUSINESSMAN'S
BEST MEETING
PLACE

King David Hotel

Social & Personal

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Civil Matters in Lebanon M.A.C.

THE "cooperative spirit" mark-
ing relations between Israel
and the Lebanon in the Mixed
Armistice Commission was dis-
rupted for one month during
the year between November 1,
1951, and October 30, 1952, re-
sulting in a report of the Mixed
Armistice Commission to the
Security Council. This report
after the Lebanon Customs seized
a cargo of arms destined
for Israel who in retaliation
seized Lebanese stocks. The
M.A.C. resumed functioning
after agreement was reached by
the Chiefs of Staff and has since
continued to deal with a large
number of civil matters, nor-
mally connected with an
Armistice Commission, on which
"cooperation is desirable"
through the "only regular con-
tact available." This third ses-
sion of the M.A.C. report is
given here, and the fourth ses-
sion will be given in the next
M.A.C. (which has been de-
tached on the question of the
Demilitarized Zone) will be
given tomorrow.

THE LEBANON-ISRAEL
MIXED ARMISTICE
COMMISSION

32. The Lebanon-Israel Mixed
Armistice Commission held
30 formal meetings from Novem-
ber 1, 1951 to October 13, 1952.
It also held two meetings on
Chief of Staff level and a num-
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frequent meetings of the Sub-
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and of the Sub-Committee for
Staking of the Border. Con-
sultative officers are now in-
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parties, and their participation
in meetings of the Commission
has facilitated the handling of
border incidents relating to
police matters.

33. With regard to the mark-
ing of the Armistice De-
militarized Line (see Document
S/2386, paragraph 2), the exist-
ing markings have been im-
proved by the construction of
supplementary markers, the repair
of damaged markers, and the
correction of errors. The line
has been marked on the ground
for its entire length, with the
exception of one section in the
east of approximately five kilo-
meters between boundary pillar
38 and the Hasbani River. The
Mixed Armistice Commission is
determining to find a tempo-
rary solution permitting normal
life in this area where the
boundary is in dispute. It is
proposed that a temporary line
should be surveyed following the
boundaries of properties owned
by nationals of the respective
countries. Lands of Palestinian
refugees would be included on
the Israeli side. The Sub-Com-
mittee for the Staking of the
Border is at present studying
the tracing of this civilian line
on a large-scale map acceptable
to both parties. The line would
then be materialized on the
ground, and at the same time
the existing interpretation of
Israel and of Lebanon concern-
ing the border in this area
would also be marked pending
final agreement by the parties
on a single line.

34. During the period of this
report there was one series
of events which caused tension
between the parties (inclosure
by the Lebanon Customs on Janu-
ary 20, 1952 of a cargo of beans
destined for Israel; seizure in
retaliation by representatives of
the Government of Israel of
several stocks of sheep, goats
and some cattle). As a result
of these actions the functioning
of the Mixed Armistice Commis-
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of about one month. Meetings
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resumed following special meet-
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the co-operative spirit extending
prior to these difficulties was re-
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Arab League Blackmail Attempt
Unlikely to Succeed—Hahoker

The Arab League's ultimatum
to West Germany was headlined
in several morning papers. The
"Hahoker" (General Zionist)
London correspondent says that
General Nagib's declaration was
regarded there as a mere black-
mail manoeuvre which was
highly unlikely to succeed. "Kol
Ha'am" (Communist) which
also opposes Western German
reparations, says that it does
not believe the Arab League
really means to exploit the
tension between the Arab
states and West Germany and
has offered Egypt industrial
equipment estimated at \$16
million in exchange for cotton
and hides.

The "Hahoker" (Independent)
London correspondent reports
that East Germany, which has
refused so far to pay Israel re-
parations, was now willing to
participate in the forthcoming
convention of the Zionist Council
in Jerusalem. The paper says
that the Arab League's declara-
tion was regarded there as a
mere blackmail manoeuvre which
was highly unlikely to succeed.
"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) which
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IL 50m. Needed For
50,000 Housing Units

The building of 50,000 per-
manent housing units for new
immigrants during the next
two years of 1953-54, which
was decided in principle by the
Cabinet recently, will require a
budget of IL 50m., including
ILm. required in foreign cur-
rency for building materials. It
was stated in Jerusalem recently.
With the implementation of
the programme, a new proce-
dure principle will be intro-
duced: the size of the new
immigrants' participation in the
building costs will be a decisive
factor in fixing his priority to
enter new housing.

While securing plots for 27,000
units to be built in agricultural
settlements does not present any
serious problems, it will be dif-
ficult to find suitable lands in
urban areas for 23,000. It is
understood that a special com-
mittee will be established for the
location of the sites for the ur-
ban housing projects.

Imported raw materials costing
1200 will be required for each
unit, in addition to 1500 in ma-
terials to install sewage pipes
and electricity.

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report there was one series
of events which caused tension
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AT THE CINEMA

ARTHUR Schnitzer's "Rigo-
let" or "La Ronde" (Edition,
Jem) was written during
1896-97 and printed in 1900 for
private circulation among his
friends. Not until 1903 did the
author consent to the public cir-
culation; and not until 1920 did
he approve of its performance
on the stage, so greatly did he
fear its being misunderstood, or
purposely misinterpreted.

"La Ronde," a series of ten
dialogues depicting the round-
elay of sex, is a film de style com-
mentary to Stendhal's "Le Ra-
mour." The bitter-sweet dialogues
are between the streetwalker
and the soldier; the soldier and
the maid; the maid and the
young gentleman; the young
gentleman and the young lady;
the young lady and her husband;
the husband and the sweet maid;
the sweet maid and the poet;
the poet and the countess; and
finally, the countess and the street-
walker. The screen-play's dialogues
are by Jacques Natanson; the
adaptation and dialogue by
Jacques Natanson; the per-
formance of "L'Homme et son
Desir," acting simultane-
ously as the comedy, imper-
sonated with sublime noncha-
lance by André Wilmore. The
cinematograph includes Simon
Signoret; Simone Simon; De-
launay; and Jacques Natanson.

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in meetings of the Commission
has facilitated the handling of
border incidents relating to
police matters.

49. The Lebanon-Israel Mixed
Armistice Commission held
30 formal meetings from Novem-
ber 1, 1951 to October 13, 1952.
It also held two meetings on
Chief of Staff level and a num-
ber of unofficial or special meet-
ings. In addition there were
frequent meetings of the Sub-
Committee for Border Incidents
and of the Sub-Committee for
Staking of the Border. Con-
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cluded in the delegations of both
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THE shadow of death loomed
over the small and
gracious white house in
Rehovot last yesterday morning,
and a people for
more than a
twelve-month
subsidized in
anxiety at the
manly fight for life by
its chosen one, found itself
stricken by irreplaceable loss.

Between yesterday's sunrise
and tomorrow's nightfall a
surviving but grateful and
proud people, in their own
persons or through their
representatives, will have
attended the last obsequies for
this Prince in Israel, the first
President of the Israel Republic,
Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

The more than twenty-five
years of Dr. Weizmann's life
spanned a period in the history
of man without parallel for
fullness and for convulsive
change. It was a period that
most notably witnessed
throughout the world the
proclamation of the rights of
the Jewish people and their
ultimate triumph. In the process,
an old and settled social
order went, and a new and
fervent one came to take its
place. Change and change
overtook the Jewish people,
and as the Jewish people
were changed, which in
direct adversity had enabled
them to live in harmony with
what was authoritatively
established as the Jewish way,
the stirrings of a new Jewish
national consciousness led
them to the Jewish people.

The period of Haskalah
merged into Zionism, and
Chaim Weizmann, outstandingly
among the flower of
Jewish youth of that time, became
its prophet — and his
slave.

Dr. Weizmann was not to
be deflected from the ultimate
purpose, of restoring to
rejuvenated Jewish people to
his land, by the disturbances
that shook the world. The old
Russian society was destroyed,
and with it all but the
faintest of hope of the
once populous and compact
Jewish community in which
he had grown, sharing in
the task of building Jewish
life on its own soil. The Balkan
War had stripped Turkey of
its power, and of Herzl's
plans for a Zionist arrangement
with the then rulers of
Palestine nothing remained.

But the First World War with
its promise of an Allied victory
was to challenge Zionist
statesmanship, and Dr. Weizmann
was on hand in Britain to
initiate and guide the
movement in the steps that
led unflinchingly to the Balfour
Declaration. That it fell to
him in later years to watch
the continuous dissolution of
the solemn Anglo-Jewish pact
was a tragedy which a lesser
man would have borne with
more vindictiveness but less
grace and resolution. The rise
of America during the Second
World War as an arbiter of
the world's fortunes was to
determine Jewish fate, and no
single man had an equal part
to Dr. Weizmann's in planting
the seeds of the Jewish state
— the remedy, the remedy,
and the vision — in the hearts
and minds of the American
people and their leaders: until
the State of Israel came to
be, to alone in a manner
for the world's wrong-doing
attending the Hitlerite annihilation
of a third of the Jewish
people.

The President was a scientist
and he brought the discipline
and rigour of his scientific
research to bear on the
measures contemplated for
the realization of a dream.
Science rewards the drudge
who does not take no for an
answer unless it is indisputable.
But, his realism was
shot through with vision,
as his vision with realism.
To be sure, in the right cause
at the right time without
faltering, was what he preached
and practiced. For his matchless
gifts he brought to bear on
his own mission, though no
man could have done less to
promote it. He was human
and humane, patient, and
capable for friendship, and
he carried the courtesy of
his scientific training with
him. When, as his life
story tells, he forfeited friendship,
it was because he was
unyielding in his principles.

To the widow in the white
house, and her son, a heart-
breaking loss has been
a great loss. He was a great
man and a great leader,
and he was the greatest of his
time.

For the Jewish people as a
whole, when he died was
plagued.

CHAIM WEIZMANN: MAN OF DESTINY

By LOUIS LIPKIN

CHAIM Weizmann was born
in 1874, near Plesk,
Poland, in 1874. His father,
Ozer, was a merchant of
first means, the head of a
family of 11 children. Chaim
attended the Heder in Plesk
until he was 11, and then
entered the Gymnasium in Plesk,
while he continued his studies
in Hebrew and Talmud.

He developed a keen interest
in the sciences, and when, at
14, he graduated from the
Gymnasium, he took up the
study of chemistry. He left
Russia to continue his studies
in foreign universities. He was
a student at the University of
Darmstadt for one year, and
then at the Technical High
School in Charlottenburg, Berlin.
His teachers in chemistry
were Karl Lieberman and
Bilsky. When the latter went
to the University of Freiburg
in Switzerland, Weizmann
went with him and studied for
two years at Freiburg, receiving
the D. Sc. degree in 1900.
He continued his research work
at the University of Geneva
until 1904, serving as a lecturer
in organic chemistry. At this
time he married Vera
Kazman (born in Rostov on
Don), then a medical student
in the Swiss universities.

Having visited England on
several occasions and acquired
many friends, he decided, after

his marriage, to make his home
there. He received an appointment
in the University of
Manchester as lecturer and
reader in biological chemistry.
He lived in Manchester until
1914, when he entered the service
of the British Admiralty
as Director of the Admiralty
Chemical Laboratories in London,
where he resided thereafter.

Weizmann was born in a Jewish
family. His father, Ozer,
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and Talmud.

OPPOSED UGANDA PROJECT

WHEN in 1903, Heger
presented the English
Government's Uganda project
to the Zionist Congress, Weizmann
became one of its severest
critics. Speaking in a casual
manner of the Russian delegates,
Weizmann declared the fact
that the Russian Zionists, owing
to political conditions, were
not able to produce a leader
of their own, and had to rely
on the leadership that came
from the West, meaning Austria
and Germany. They had
therefore, he said, no right
to demand that the Jewish
people should live in harmony
with what was authoritatively
established as the Jewish way,
the stirrings of a new Jewish
national consciousness led
them to the Jewish people.

"Our Programme." At the
Eighth Zionist Congress, in 1907,
Weizmann expounded the basic
ideas of synthetic Zionism. "I
regard political Zionism," he
said, "as the synthesis of all
other activities. The practical
work in a means to further
the political objective."

In all the developments of Zionism
after Herzl's death Weizmann
played a leading part. He was
a Zionist from the beginning,
a lecturer and propagandist, but
he was not a Zionist in the
cultural aspects of the movement.
As early as 1902 Weizmann
published a pamphlet in which
he urged the establishment of a
Jewish university in Palestine,
and he was one of the first to
propose, and to carry out, the
creation of a Hebrew University
at the Hebrew University at the
Hebrew University at the Hebrew
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From 1904 to 1913 Weizmann
was regarded as one of the
most prominent of the Zionist
leaders. He was a Zionist from
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THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

DESTINY moved him into
the centre of Zionist leadership.
The first World War
disrupted the Zionist centre
in Berlin. No Jewish agency
in Berlin could communicate
with branches in lands dominated
by the Allies, and Weizmann,
in England, became the
active head of a political
committee to clarify the Zionist
position. This responsibility
galvanized him into political
activity. He became chairman
of the Political Committee. He
had met Arthur James Balfour
and made a deep impression
upon the distinguished English
statesman and philosopher.

Through his friendship with
C. P. Scott, editor of the "Manchester
Guardian," he met David
Lloyd George. The Committee
which Weizmann formed included
Dr. Moses Gaster, Joseph
Cohen, Herbert Samuel,
Harry Sacher, Leon Simon,
Paul Goodman, Simon Marks
and Israel Shif. He secured
the cooperation of Sir Mark
Sykes, Herbert Samuel and
H. L. Brailford. The publication
of "Palestine," edited by
Sykes, had a great influence
in clarifying Zionist
point of view. Lloyd George,
who had become Prime Minister
in 1916, was sympathetic to
the Zionist cause, having
served the Zionist Organization
in a local capacity in the
incorporation of the Jewish
Colonial Trust. Balfour had
become Foreign Secretary. The
London Committee had the
cooperation of the American
Zionists, through the Provisional
Zionist Committee, of which
Levi E. Shif was chairman.

The conversations with government
officials led to the composition
of a number of tentative
formulations, which were
passed over to the United
States and scrutinized by
Brandeis and his friends, who,
in turn, secured the definitive
views of President Woodrow
Wilson and his advisers. Many
alterations in the wording of
these formulas were made.
The first statement on British
policy as regards Palestine was
published on July 22, 1916; the
second, in July, 1917. The
Zionist memorandum, submitted
just prior to the discussion
in the final stages of the
negotiations, was signed by Weizmann.

Weizmann was the chairman
of the first Zionist Commission
officially recognized by the
British Government soon after
the signing of the Balfour
Declaration. He went to
Palestine in March, 1918,
to establish relations with the
British military forces occupying
the country. He held the
coronation of the Hebrew University
on Mt. Scopus on July 21 of that year, in the presence
of General Edmund Allenby
and his staff.

While in Palestine at this
time, Weizmann visited the
Arab Prince Faisal in his camp
in Amman, and convinced him
that the proposed Jewish home
in Palestine held no serious
threat to the existing population,
and that Jewish-Arab
cooperation would be desirable.

Practical Zionist work in Palestine
was begun in 1918. The Zionist
Commission, which had been
formed in London, was now
operating in Palestine. The
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WEIZMANN had received
the loyal recognition of
Brandeis and other American
Zionists during the time the
Balfour Declaration was under
discussion. There had ensued
a continuous correspondence
between them since 1914, but
they met for the first time in
the summer of 1918, when
Brandeis was on his way to
Palestine. Brandeis, an ardent
supporter of Zionism, at a meeting
of the Greater American
Committee in London, led before
them a portfolio of the
through-going criticism of the
Zionist administration. Brandeis
believed that the Zionist
Commission should be dissolved,
that the Zionist centre should
be removed to Jerusalem,
and that all available
Zionist activities should be
concentrated in Palestine.

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DEMOCRACY IN ZIONISM

THE 10th between Weizmann
and Brandeis really centered
around the fundamental
question of Zionist leadership,
and democracy in Zionist
administration. Weizmann had
agreed to a proposal made by
Brandeis for the election of a
Committee of five or seven
(his members not necessarily
Zionists), with full power, to
whom the task of building the
National Home would be
entrusted for a period of a year,
at the end of which a report
would be rendered to the regular
Zionist authorities. The
overwhelming majority of the
delegates to the Conference
in London were opposed to the
granting of plenary powers to
the proposed committee. A large
majority of the American
delegation were also opposed to
the project unless Brandeis
himself would assume the
leadership in person, which he
declined to do. Weizmann
concluded that the opposition to
the project was too strong to
overcome, and therefore abandoned
it. It was alleged by the
friends of Brandeis that Weizmann
gave up the idea without
informing his leader. At any
rate, the proposal was not
submitted to the Conference,
and the Zionist Executive
remained in the hands of the
London Conference.

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE

WEIZMANN devoted all his
life, without intermission,
to the Jewish people. He was
a Zionist from the beginning,
a lecturer and propagandist,
but he was not a Zionist in
the cultural aspects of the
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THE BILFOL DEPARTMENT

WEIZMANN was appointed
assistant professor at the
University of Manchester in
1904, and remained there until
his discovery of the acetone-
butyl fermentation assumed
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Lloyd George, then British
Minister of Munitions, at the
laboratory of the British
Admiralty in London. When
Weizmann was asked by Lloyd
George what he would accept
as compensation for his chemical
work, which was essential to
the war effort, he said: "I
would accept nothing but
something for my people."

Milestones

- 1874 - Born in Plesk (Russia).
- 1894 - High School at Plesk. Beginning of Zionist activities.
- 1898 - Hebrew Teacher at Plesk (Russia).
- 1900 - Student at Berlin.
- 1900 - Doctor's degree (summa cum laude) at Freiburg.
- 1901 - Patent to I.G. Farbenindustrie, becomes materially independent. Zionist activities among Russian students in Switzerland. First meeting with Herzl at second Zionist Congress.
- 1902-03 - Lecturer in Chemistry, University of Geneva.
- 1903 - "Sine Judicis Hochschule," pamphlet published together with Dr. Martin Duber and Dr. Berthold Feitel.
- 1904 - First programme for Hebrew University.
- 1904-14 - Reader in Biochemistry, University of Manchester.
- 1904 - Marriage to Dr. Vera Kazman.
- 1907 - Joint protagonists of "Synthetic Zionism," combining political and practical work.
- 1913 - Report to 11th Zionist Congress on "Creation of Jewish University in Palestine."
- 1915 - Discovery of new method for production of acetone.
- 1916 - Director of chemical laboratories of British Admiralty. Contact with Balfour, then First Lord of the Admiralty.
- 1917 - Instrumental in obtaining Balfour Declaration.
- 1918 - Head of Zionist Commission in Palestine. Laid foundation stone of Hebrew University.
- 1919 - Agreement with Emir Faisal. Peace Conference in Paris.
- 1920 - With Sokolow at San Remo when Balfour Declaration incorporated in Peace Treaty with Turkey.
- 1921 - President World Zionist Organization, Tours U.S. with Prof. Albert Einstein to enlist support for University project. Break with Brandeis.
- 1925 - Opening of Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus. Elected Chairman of University Board of Governors.
- 1929 - Chairman of newly established Jewish Agency.
- 1930 - Resigns on publication of Passfield White Paper.
- 1932 - Elected Director of Central Bureau for German Jews.
- 1934 - Opening of Shif Institute, Rehovot.
- 1935 - Re-elected Director of Zionist World Organization.
- 1937 - Statement to Royal (Free) Commission.
- 1939 - Arranges British Government at 21st Congress for White Paper policy.
- 1940 - Article in "Foreign Affairs" advocating Jewish State.
- 1941 - Biltmore Conference, New York.
- 1942 - Statement to Anglo-American Inquiry.
- 1947 - Statements before UNSCOP (United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) in Jerusalem, and to Ad Hoc Committee in Lake Success.
- 1948 - With Dr. J. L. Magnes awarded Hebrew University's first honorary degree.
- 1948 - Elected President of the Provisional Government.
- 1949 - Elected First President of Israel.
- 1950 - Elected Honorary President of Hebrew University. Opening of Weizmann Institute, Rehovot.
- 1951 - Elected President for second term.

Weizmann the Chemist

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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

deeply mourns the passing of

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL,

Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN

OF BLESSED MEMORY.

His Honorary President, President among his founders and
leaders, whose great spirit inspired it through the years.

With the people of Israel and the Jewish nation
all over the world we share the mourning and
grief over the loss of Israel's first President

Prof. Dr. CHAIM WEIZMANN

the great Jewish leader, statesman and scientist.

THE ISRAELI EXECUTIVE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

WE MOURN THE DEATH OF THE
GREAT LEADER

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
STATE OF ISRAEL

CENTRAL TNUVA

Together with the Entire Nation
We Bow Our Heads in Reverence
on the Passing Away of

Dr. Chaim Weizmann

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

MANAGEMENT OF
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RAMAT GAN